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The subject has been treated broadly so that there would seem to be no phase of the health problem, private or public, domestic, scholastic, or industrial, which is not in some way touched upon in this volume. There are four main divisions of the material treating, respectively, "Health Sociology," "The Administration of Educational Hygiene," "The Divisions and Practise of Educational Hygiene," and "The Hygiene of the College." The editor would seem to lay most stress on the third division which includes twenty of the chapters under the captions "Medical Inspection of Schools," "School Sanitation," "Physical Education," "The Teaching of Hygiene," and "The Hygiene of Instruction." There are in all thirty-three chapters and twenty-seven authors. While the contributors cannot be rated as equally authoritative, the high excellence of the material is vouched for by the appearance in the first part alone of such well-known experts as Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, of the New York Academy of Medicine, Professor C. B. Davenport, of Cold Spring Harbor, and Clarence A. Perry, of the Russell Sage Foundation. The volume includes more than a hundred splendid illustrations, well chosen and full of meaning; a bibliography including books, magazines, and reports; several appendices; and an index. It is in fact encyclopedic, authoritative, and complete. It should have large use both as text and as reference book.

F. H. HANKINS

CLARK UNIVERSITY

Annual Report of the New York State Probation Commission for the Year 1914. Prepared by HOMER FOLKS, President, and CHARLES L. CHUTE, Secretary. Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., 1915. Pp. 505.

This report is such that it is of fundamental value to the judges of the juvenile courts and all the probation officers of New York state. It is also of great interest and usefulness to anyone engaged in probation work.

It consists of the general report of the Commission (67 pages); statistical summaries (56 pages); proceedings of conferences (296 pages); citations of laws of other states (8 pages); and a directory of the probation officers of New York state (56 pages).

The State Probation Commission was created in 1907. Its principal duties, as prescribed by law (sec. 30, chap. 54, Consolidated Laws, as amended by chap. 613, Laws of 1910), are as follows: to meet at stated

times, not less than once every two months; to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers throughout the state and to keep informed as to their work; to inquire into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers from time to time; to endeavor to secure the effective application of the probation system, and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the state; to collect and publish statistical and other information and make recommendations as to the operations of the probation system; to inform all magistrates and probation officers of any legislation directly affecting probation, and to publish each year a list of all probation officers in the state; to make an annual report to the legislature showing the proceedings of the Commission, the results of the probation system as administered in the various parts of the state, with recommendations.

During 1914 the specific activities of the Commission included the following: the holding of regular bimonthly Commission meetings in various cities; the receipt of monthly statistical reports from all probation officers in the state, and the tabulation of the same; the publication and distribution of literature on probation, including the annual report and the *Manual for Probation Officers;* supplying probation officers with blank forms, record books, literature, and information to assist them in their work; visits of inspection and investigation of the work of courts and probation officers throughout the state; special efforts for the extension of the probation system in cities and counties; assisting in civil service examinations, both state and local, for the appointment of probation officers; studying legislation affecting probation introduced or proposed; conducting the following conferences: (*a*) the fourth series of New York City conferences on probation, consisting of nine meetings; (*b*) the seventh annual conference of probation officers at Utica; (*c*) the sixth annual conference of the State Association of Magistrates in Albany.

The main recommendations of the report, which are excellent and which are just as applicable to every other state as to New York, may be summarized as follows: (1) All probation officers should be appointed from competitive civil service examination. (2) Probation work should be standardized everywhere by employing as many officers as the number of cases requires, by paying them adequate salaries, and by systematizing and co-ordinating their work under an efficient chief probation officer in the larger courts. (3) Preliminary investigations should be made by probation officers of all cases before being placed on probation. (4) A system of juvenile courts, either entirely separate, or separate parts of existing courts, should be established throughout the state. (5) In all

the larger cities of the state detention homes should be built for the care of children, pending trial and investigation. (6) Greater co-ordination should exist between probation and parole work, and the state should supervise all parole work.

JOEL D. HUNTER

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Outlines of Child Study. By WILLIAM A. MCKEEVER. New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. xiv+181. $1.00.

The secondary title, "A Text Book for Parent Teacher Associations, Mothers' Clubs, and All Kindred Organizations," reveals the purpose of the volume. A section describing aims, methods of organization, and conduct of clubs for child study is followed by 112 programs furnishing topics for speakers, references, and suggestions for further discussion. In the programs the cycle of domestic life in relation to the community is rehearsed: the mother, the care of the baby, pre-school training, pre-adolescence, vacation activities, adolescence, vocations, and religious development. Emphasis is given to conditions prevailing in rural districts.

A third section contains two lists of publications, the first intended to serve as a minimum library, the second as a larger book-shelf for more extended study.

The professional theorist is at first likely to dub a book of this type unnecessary and second hand. There are immediate, live issues, however, which even the specialist in child psychology often fails to meet in training his own children. Light on such questions is a boon to busy unacademic people.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts. By the Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Prepared under the joint direction of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and AMY HEWES, PH.D., 1915. Pp. xxxi+191. $0.80.

It is surprising that from a painstaking, carefully arranged report, with a preface containing an admirable summary, the total impression is confusing. Facts stand out clearly enough, but their meaning is obscure. One suspects that the meaning of home work in Massachusetts is not a